

**Procedures in Tuberculosis Control for the Dispensary, Home and Sanatorium.** Benjamin Goldberg, M.D., F.A.C.P., F.A.P.H.A., Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Illinois. 373 pages, illustrated. Price \$4.00. F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, 1933.

This volume contains a very complete presentation of the subject under consideration. Beginning with a chapter on the problem, it proceeds, in logical sequence to the consideration of organization, legislation, the dispensary, home treatment, the sanatorium and all related questions. The whole book will be of real value to those who are responsible for tuberculosis control. The chapter which might be selected as being of greatest interest is the one devoted to home treatment, and the detailed consideration of this point will be of great interest to all medical practitioners. The views of the author are stated in the following quotation: "This indicates that the most important field of treatment is in the home." The book is recommended to all who have to do with the care of the tuberculous at home or in institutions.

**The Common Cold with Special Reference to the Part Played by Streptococci, Pneumococci, and other organisms.** Vol. 8. David Thomson, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Honorary Director, Pickett-Thomson Research Laboratory, St. Paul's Hospital, London; and Robert Thomson, M.B., Ch.B., Pathologist to the Pickett-Thomson Research Laboratory. 738 pages, illustrated. Price, £3, 3s. (U.S.A. \$15.00), plus carriage. Baillière, Tindall & Cox, London; Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, 1932.

This publication deals with every aspect of the common cold, and is based upon extracts from some two thousand research papers on the subject as well as on the original work of the authors and their comments on the whole mass of material. In other words, there is collected, in this volume, for the reader and worker, a digest of the subject, with an index of subjects, of authors quoted and of references to literature. It represents a tremendous amount of work and painstaking care. Obviously this form of publication does not lend itself to review, being itself in the nature of a review. It is surprising to find the authors, in their summary and conclusions, expressing sweeping generalities without scientific support, such as: "There can be no doubt that proper feeding increases the general resistance to disease," and "We believe that the general health, and, therefore, the bodily resistance, can be greatly improved by keeping the bowels cleared out two or three times a day." We are hardly prepared to support the dictum that "Horses should now be disallowed in all large cities" because of their excrements causing dust, nor can we concur in the statement that "People who keep dogs in cities should be compelled to provide special water-closets for them." The authors' apparent dislike for domestic animals seems to creep in further when they say "Who knows, therefore, whether or not the pneumococci are coming back to us from mice through the agency of cats?" We echo the "Who knows?" but why such a question in a scientific review?

**Streptococci in Relation to Man in Health and Disease.** Anna W. Williams, M.D., First Assistant Director, Bureau of Laboratories, Department of Health, City of New York. 260 pages. Price \$5.00. Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, 1932.

This book, with an introduction by W. H. Park, gives in one volume the more recent information respecting the streptococci for which the reader would ordinarily have to search throughout the texts and literature.

The present position of our knowledge regarding this very important group of organisms (as one would expect from the pen of Dr. Williams), is ably set

forth, suitably preceded by a short comprehensive historical sketch. The general characteristics, incidence of infection, local and general effects, erysipelas, scarlet fever and septic sore throat, etc., all receive adequate attention, as well as the somewhat perplexing questions of classification, antigenetic reactions. The monograph can be recommended and will be of value to students, teachers and investigators.

**Principles and Practice of Obstetrics.** Joseph DeLee, A.M., M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Chicago, etc. Sixth edition, thoroughly revised, 1165 pages, profusely illustrated. Price \$13.00. W. B. Saunders Co., London and Phila., McAinsh & Co., Toronto, 1933.

There is an old adage that "Good wine needs no bush," and when a textbook has reached the sixth edition, besides numerous reprintings, in twenty years, and, moreover, has the name DeLee attached to it, the approbation of a reviewer seems hardly necessary. The growing importance of obstetrics in the minds of the medical profession and of the laity demands that this subject be presented in a practical way and yet with an adequate appreciation of the advances in knowledge that are being made from time to time. Further, those factors which make for a safer puerperium should receive full emphasis. Professor DeLee's book meets these requirements and at the same time conveys the impression that it is the product of one who has had immense clinical experience combined with the power of lucid expression and a due sense of values. The arrangement of the topics considered is logical. The book is divided into three parts, the first dealing with the physiology of pregnancy, labour, and the puerperium, the second with the pathology of pregnancy, labour and the puerperium; and the third with operative obstetrics. Throughout, the author makes an attempt to accommodate his advice to the needs of two classes of practitioners, the expert obstetrician, working with all the modern paraphernalia, and the general man who has to conduct his midwifery cases often under adverse conditions. His advice to the latter is, very properly, of a conservative character. The book has been brought up to date by a more adequate consideration of certain medical conditions, such as heart disease, diabetes, tuberculosis and syphilis, in their relation to pregnancy. Local anaesthesia is given more prominence, and the newer narcotics of the barbituric acid group are properly appraised. The somewhat neglected subject of pelvic mensuration is restored to its rightful importance. The vexed question of eclampsia receives fresh consideration, and many other subjects have been revised in accordance with later developments. The references to the literature have been carefully selected and are fully adequate. The work is profusely illustrated (with more than 1,200 figures) and the pictures themselves are so excellent that they, of themselves, almost tell the story. Everywhere one notes that the important lessons are brought out, and often recapitulated, a valuable feature in a book designed for students as well as practitioners. We cannot visualize a textbook on the art and science of obstetrics that would be more desirable than this. Where all is so good it may seem somewhat captious, perhaps, to refer to a blemish in the text which should be remedied on the next revision. This occurs so systematically throughout the book that we are hardly justified in attributing it to an oversight on the part of the proof reader. We refer to the use of the word "pubis" where "pubes" is required. It should not be necessary to point out that "pubis" is the genitive case of the noun "pubes". Therefore, such expressions as "symphysis pubis" or "ramus pubis" are correct, but we should not speak of "the pubis." Such errors are annoying and jar on the trained reader as a discord in music jars on the trained hearer.